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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## SENATOR BLACKBURN

Significance of His Recent Free Coinage Declaration.

EFFECT ON HIS SENATORIAL RACE

Considered a Challenge to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SILVER MEN'S POSITION

The publicly declared purpose of Senator Blackburn to make his race for re-election on a free coinage platform is thought to merely to the voters of Kentucky. The declaration surprised nobody. It was in entire accord with Mr. Blackburn's record, and a repetition of sentiments he had several times proclaimed to his constituents. He is recognized as having had a large share in shaping the views of the blue grass naturally, therefore, in entering a race, which his own friends concede will be the hettest of his career, he has chosen the issue from which he entertains the greatest

Comment here relates to what effect Mr. Blackburn's deliverance is likely to have on the financial problem now pending in the House, and, in one form or another, soon to be presented to the Senate. The plan is of Mr. Carlisle's drafting, and it has the indorsement of the President. It is inter-preted in many quarters as an effort to weaken the cause of silver by giving greater elasticity to paper currency and improv-ing banking facilities in the south and west. None of the several modifications suggested by administration supporters leans in the direction of silver, the confessed object being by comprehensive legislation now to take the financial question out of current political contention

Position of Silver Men.

But the prominent silver men, republithis. They insist that agitation shall not cease until something substantial and permanent has been done for the white metal. That this is Mr. Blackburn's meaning is generally accepted. He is recognized as leaders of the silver cause in the Senate and would not, it is assured, commit himself so unequivocally at this time if he did not feel the assurance of the heartiest support of all the silver men. The silver proposition seems to be, there-fore, that, come what may as the results of the present discussion in Congress, the fight for free coinage is to go on and enter

men point out that the difficulty in the administration's 1ath has always been in the Senate, and they now believe that difhas been increased. Why, they ask, should Mr. Springer and his friends in the when whatever they may succeed in doing is so certain to meet with defeat in the Senate? The issue, they insist, is properly defined by Mr. Blackburn. It is not that of change in the volume or guarantee of paper currency, but whether or not the ev. It is here that the silver men take their stand, and there is probably no man in the Senate upon whom they rely for more aggressive and persistent assistance

than Mr. Blackburn. Effect on His Senate Race.

The question is considered from still another standpoint. What would be the effect on Mr. Blackburn's deliverance, and dent, failing to secure action by this Con gress, should call the new Congress together in special session, and that body should enact financial legislation of a to select Mr. Blackburn's successor will not be chosen until November, and if Con gress before that time should deal with the finances in a way to satisfy the ness interests where should Mr. Blackburn be left? The silver men can see no embarrassment to accrue to the Kentucky Senator by reason of that or any other possible state of the case.

No antagonistic action by a republicar Congress could, they claim, operate otherwise than to strengthen him. Such action would be in fulfillment of all of his charges, which have been that the republicans are opposed to silver, and that it is only through the democracy that the rehabilitation of the white metal may be ex-

Effect on Carlisle.

Looked at purely from a local standpoint, there is some curiosity expressed as to how Mr. Blackburn's platform is likely to nized leaders of the Kentucky democracy, and Mr. Carlisle's name is seriously sug-gested in connection with the next Kentucky senatorship. He is trying to discurage the movement, but his friends are persistent. There is a large field of candidates, and a too complex situation in end may, it is believed, call for a man who has kept aloof from the bitterness of the struggle. But does not Mr. Blackburn's announcement of his platform operate as a challenge to Mr. Carlisle to try conclusions with him on the silver question among "the old folks at home?" Mr. Carisle has announced his intention of participating in the Kentucky campaign, and holding high federal office, and being the financial adviser of the President, can be go on the stump at home without discussing national questions, and the financial question the first of all? Mr. Blackburn at that time will be demanding the free coinage of silver, and pledging himself, in case of re-election, to vote for such a measure. What will Mr. Carlisle's message Mr. Blackburn's most active opponent

for the senatorship will be Gov. Brown, who also is a friend of silver. But Gov. Brown has not been in national politics for some years, and his precise financial views are not as yet generally known. He, too, will stump the state.

A STATLE OF PROF. GROSS.

## Proposition to Erect It in the Smith-

There is good prospect of an important addition to the statuary of this city. The American Surgical Association and the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia have provided means for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of Prof. Samuel D. Gross, the emi-It is desired to erect this statue in one of the public parks of this city, and correspondence was had recently on that subject John M. Wilson, in charge of public buildings and grounds. He informd the projectors that an act of Congress was necessary to accomplish this object, and arrangements have been made to secure the necessary legislative authority In case this is secured, the statue will be erected in the Smithsonian grounds, at a point about midway between the National Suseum and the Army Medical Museum.

He is Made Temporary Presiding Officer of the Upper House.

Both the Vice President and Senator Harris, the President Pro Tempore, Are Absent.

A peculiar contingency arose in the Senate this morning, such as has not occurred for five years at least. The hour of 12 o'clock arrived without there being a presiding officer for the Senate in the city. Vice President Stevenson left the city last week in order to be with his sick daughter at Asheville, N. C., announcing that he would not return until there was definite prospects for her health. Senator Harris, the president pro tempore of the Senate, left the city before the holidays for Tennessee to engage in his campaign for reelection to the Senate. He is not expected to return until the end of this week or the beginning of the next. This left the Senate without any definite head, and the emergency was discovered yesterday. There was a hasty consultation on the people on the whole silver question, and part of the steering committee of the Sen-The choice of the committee fell on Mr. Ransom, one of the oldest members of the democratic side, and who, it was thought, was entitled to the horor by reason of the fact that he was the chief aspirant for the position aside from Senator Harris when

the Senate was reorganized in 1803. It usually occurs when a president pro-tempore leaves the city that he designates, whether openly before the Senate or by a letter, some one to take his place temporarily. But Mr. Harris, leaving before the Vice President, did not anticipate that such an emergency would arise and so made no designation and could not be reached by wire in time to get a written designation back to Washington.

The complication was that if the Senate should elect a president pro tempore in the al sence of both the Vice President and Mr. Harris, the Senator so chosen would then become the actual president pro tempore of the Senate, completely divesting Mr. Harris of that power. This effect would cans as well as democrats, are opposed to tot be temporary, but permanent until the Senate should vote otherwise. Under these circumstances Mr. Ransom hesitated, and accepted upon the distinct understanding that he should retire upon Mr. Harris' return, and that the Senate should re-elect Mr. Harris as president pro tem-

With this understanding made yesterday afternoon, he consented to temporarily assume the chair of the Vice President. One of the standing rules of the Senate pro-vides that in such an emergency, there being no presiding officer yet designated, the secretary of the Senate, or in his absence, fight for free coinage is to go on and enter into the next national campaign.

Will this attitude of Mr. Blackburn hinder action at this session of Congress on the financial question on any of the lines suggested in administration circles? In suggested in administration circles? no one qualified to preside. Mr. Gorman thereupon introduced a resolution, which was immediately adopted without a division. declaring Mr. Ransom to be the president pro tempore. Mr. Gorman then asked fice should be administered by Senator Morrill, who is now by many years the senior member of the upper house. The aged statesman ascended the rostrum at the same time that Senator Ransom, escorted by Mr. Blackbarn, as chairman of the committee on rules, walked up the

> Mr. Morrill administered the oath to Mr. Ransom in a very low tone of voice, and a Carolina, who will soon retire from public life, was the presiding officer. He made a brief speech, thanking the Senate for the trust reposed in him and insisting in public upon the agreement reached in private immediately upon the return of Senator Harris the position should be again conferred upon him.

Immediately, before any business had een transacted, Senator Ransom turned the gavel over to Mr. Manderson, who pre sided throughout the morning hour. was a very graceful act, as Mr. Manderson is acknowledged to be one of the most competent presiding officers in the Senate and one of the most thoroughly equipped students in parliamentary law.

This contingency has not arisen in the secretary of the Senate, called the body to and presided unti' Senator Ingalls was elected President pro tempore. The same thing occurred in 1882, when Secretary Stober called the Senate to order and Senator Bayard was chosen for a brief term of three days. Capt. Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper of

the Senate, says that this thing has happened very often in his time, but, as everybody knows, Capt. Bassett's is a tremendously ig time, and constitutes a large part of the history of the country.

## PATENT LAW CHANGES.

tion Committee Next Week. The committee on patent law of the American Bar Association will meet at the Arlington Hotel on Monday next for the purpose of considering and formulating amendments to patent laws to be recommended to Congress for action. Among the other business expected to come up will be a discussion of the best remedy for existing evils in patent laws; a consideration of of subdivisions, \$2,500, \$2,500; plan of per the advisability of taking steps to establish an independent court to hear patent appeals, and a consideration of the action,if to be taken in regard to bills now before Congress relating to amendments to patent laws. The committee, which will probably be in session several days, is comoosed of Edmund Wetmore of New York, Frederick P. Fish of Boston, Charles E. Mitchell of New Britain, Conn., Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, Robert S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, Ohio, James H. Raymond of Chicago, Ill., E. B. Sherman of Chicago, Joseph C. raley of Philadelphia, Charles E. Foster of this city, Arthur Steuart of Baltimore, W. H. Thurston of Providence, R. I., Geo. H. Lothrop of Detroit, Paul Bakewell of St Louis and E. H. Bottum of Milwaukee.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Not a Large Number Sent to the ate Today.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Treasury-Zephaniah W. Pease of Mass achusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of New Bedford, Mass. State-Hiram R. Lott of Louisiana, to be consul for the United States at Managua,

Navy-Surgeon Jos. B. Parker, to be a geon Wm. H. Rush, to be a surgeon. Also the following postmasters: Leander C. Prescott, Penacock, N. H.; Frank D Jewell, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Louis Stoff-regen, Pottsville, Pa.; W. C. Dowdell, Auburn, Ala.; John H. Hayden, Santa Maria, Cal.; Dennis C. Brown, Santa Mateo, Cal.; Prof. Gross was one of the most eminent surgeons of this country and his services are celebrated in all parts of the world. He received the degree of L.L. D. from Cambridge, and the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University, in addition to many similar honors from selectific insti-fulfons in the United States.

| Adelbert B. Hunkins, Austin, Minn.; Clinton C. Tobey, Sauk Center, Minn.; Mary E. McIntosh, Ellisville, Miss.; Geo. M. Straube, Wellsville, Miss.; Selkirk E. M. Straube, Wellsville, Miss.; Selkirk E. M. Straube, Wellsville, Ohio; Wm. R. Lawson, Wellsville, Ohio; John Pusey, Miller, South Dekota; Isaac C. Winslow, Evanston, Wyo. | (Continued on Eighth Page.)

## SENATOR RANSOM ELECTED FOR THE DISTRICT

The Appropriation Bill as Reported to the House.

ESTIMATES REDUCED OVER A MILLION

New School Buildings and Additional Water Supply.

FOR THE GARBAGE SERVICE

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported to the House today. The report accompanying the bill says:

The estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon which the bill is based, exclusive of the water department, aggregate \$6,983,014.97, one-half of which amount, or so much thereof as Congress may appropriate, is required to be drawn from the revenues of the general government, and the remaining onehalf to be levied upon the taxable property and privileges in the District of Columbia other than the property of the United States and the District of Colum-

The total amount recommended to be appropriated for the general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1896, in the bill submitted herewith, is, exclusive of the water department, \$5,-189,187,97, of which sum the general government is required to pay \$2,594,593.98, that being one-half of the whole. The total amount recommended is \$1,791,827, less than the estimates submitted.

The amount appropriated for the general

expenses of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year is \$5,385,759.97, being \$196,572, more than is recommended in the accompanying bill for 1896; and the whole amount recommended in the accompanying bill, including the water department, is \$225,031.32, less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

For the Water Department. The amount recommended for the water separtment, and payable from the water evenues, is \$201,919.28. The amount appropriated for the same purposes for the current fiscal year is \$230,378.60, being a reduction of \$28,459.32.

It is estimated that the water revenues for the fiscal year 1896 will amount to \$366,-500, but it is provided in the accompanying bill, as it was in the acts for the current and two preceding fiscal years, that any surplus of these revenues over the appro-priations made specifically therefrom shall be applied to the work of extending the high-service system of water distribution. This improvement, it is estimated by the engineer officer in charge, will cost, when completed, about \$(30),000. The surplus water revenues devoted to this object, on tions incurred since the said authority was

The total general revenues of the Distric estimated by the Commissioners, will amount to \$3,491,896.70, or a surplus of \$844,342.72, after meeting the appropriatogether with the obligations (estimated at \$52,9(30) imposed upon the District by the act of March 2, 1880, establishing the Nathe expenses of the Court of Appeals and plus, to the extent of \$300,000, will be apthe District of Columbia appropriation act the accompanying bill to the satisfaction Inited States on account of the cost of the increased water supply of the city of Washington under acts approved July 15

A Statement in Detail. The following statement shows in detail the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, the first amount in each instance is the appropriation for the present year and the second is the amount recommended:

Salaries: Executive office, appropriation

for 1895, \$46,481; recommended for 1896, \$47,482; assessor's office (including \$10,700 in ict August 14, 1894), \$33,200, \$33,200; photothographing plats, —, \$1,950; collector's office, \$14,200, \$14,200; auditor's office, \$17,700 \$17,700; attorney's office, \$0,000, \$0,000; sinking fund office, \$2,400, \$2,400; coroner's office, \$1,800, \$1,800; market masters, \$3,600 \$3,600; engineer's office, \$67,132, \$67,132 board of examiners, steam engineers, \$300, \$900; superintendent of charities, \$3,840, \$3,840. Miscellaneous: Contingent expenses District offices, \$22,500, \$22,500; contingent expenses, stables, engineer department, \$5,500, \$5,500; rent of District offices, \$3,600, rent of property yard, \$300, collecting overdue personal taxes, \$1,500, tingent expenses, coroner's office, \$1,000, \$1. 00; advertising, general, \$1,900, \$1,900; adver tising, notice of taxes in arrears, \$12,000 \$10,000; preparing arrears of taxes on real property, \$2,000, \$2,000; Georgetown market house, repair, \$6,500, —; special repairs to market houses, —, \$1,270. Total salaries and miscellaneous, \$258,053, \$253,774. Permit work, alleys, sidewalks and sewers \$165,000, \$150,000. Improvement and re pairs: Work on sundry streets and avenues, \$154,250, \$100,00; grading streets, alleys and roads, \$4,000, \$4,000; repairs to pavements, \$150,000, \$150,000; plats manent system of highways, \$6,000, \$6,000 total, improvements and repairs, \$316,750, \$262,500. Sewers: Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, \$45,000, \$45,000; repair \$65,000, \$40,000; main and pipe sewers, \$50 000, \$75,800; main intercepting sewer, \$160, 000: Rock creek intercepting sewer, com \$20,000, \$34,000; gauging sewers and rainfall, \$2,000. —; condemnation of rights of way, \$1,000, \$1,000; automatic siphons, \$2,500, \$2,-500; total, sewers, \$405,509, \$258,300. Streets Repairs streets, avenues and alleys, \$35,000 \$30,000; replacing sidewalks and curbs, public reservations, \$5,000, \$5,000; removing Hancock Circle, —, \$2,500; repairs, county roads, \$40,000, \$40,000; construction, county roads, \$77,500, \$27,000; sprinkling, sweeping and cleaning, \$137,500 \$139,000; parking commission, \$15,000, \$15, It Meets After Its Three Weeks' lighting, electric, \$47,600, \$54,000; harbor \$200, \$200; bathing beach, \$1,000, \$1,000; public pumps, \$4,000, \$4,000. Total, streets, \$507,890, \$465,300. Bridges, care of, \$15,000, \$13,500; Aqueduct bridge, \$51,070. Washingaqueduct: Engineering, maintenance,

&c., \$20,000, \$20,000; Dalecarlia receiving

reservoir, \$52,500, \$37,500; conduit, waste-

out conduit, -, \$14,000. Total, Washington aqueduct, \$82,500, \$71,500. Public schools:

\$679,400, \$706,575; for night schools, \$6,000

\$6,000; contingent expenses, night schools

\$500, \$500; for janitors and care of

Public schools: Repairs and improvements

to buildings, \$26,000, \$28,000; tools, etc. for

manual training, \$5,000, \$8,000; fuel, \$30,000

\$15 (00) furniture of new buildings, \$1,400

officers, \$8,050, \$8,050; for teachers

\$52,856, \$53,691; rent uildings, \$9,000, \$10

and Cabin John bridges, \$5,000;

buildings.

buildings,

weir No. 1, \$5,000; repairing Griffith's Park

The Health Officer Appoints a Special Corps of Physicians.

As a Policy of Prevention-Co-Operation of Colored Pastors and Others -The Situation Today.

Health Officer Woodward's appeal to the pastors of the colored churches to lend their assistance to the work of vaccination, it is thought, was not made in vain. Some of the pastors called the matter to the attention of their congregations yesterday, and impressed upon them the absolute necessity of complying with the requirements of the health officer. Some merchants, too, expressed a willingness to do what was requested of them in Health Officer Woodward's circular, as printed in Saturday's Star, and the persons in their employ will be requested to get vaccinated.

Dr. Woodward, like most physicians, believes that a successful vaccination will either prevent the disease entirely or make it of a mild form, and today he made another move in this direction, which will result in a wholesale vaccination. Eighteen physicians, to be known as "vaccine physicians," one in each of the poor districts, are to be put in the ser-

Directions to Physicians. In the letters of appointment of the physicians Dr. Woodward instructs them

"You will please vaccinate without charge al inhabitants of alleys, courts and such streets as may be designated from time to time within your district, except such persons as show evidence of having been successfully vaccinated within the past few months or of having had smallpox or varioloid, or such as should not be vaccinated on account of their health.

"It should be remembered that there is no law compelling vaccinations, and that the object must be attained by tact, avoid-ing all dispute, but explaining that the operation is in the interest of the person to be vaccinated.

"A record must be kept as follows: First enter the name of alley or court, with its location; under this the house number, and under this the name of all persons in it. making a record of the age, color and sex of each person vaccinated, and whether such vaccination is primary or not, and leaving a space for later entry as to whether such vaccination is successful or not. Make a note of such cases as refuse vaccination. Leave several blank lines after each alley.
"Each vaccination must be carefully

done, care being taken to avoid sepsis. It is recommended that the vaccine point be used to make the abrasion.
"The work should be done between 3 and 6 o'clock p.m. each day.'

A Case of Varioloid.

This forenoon there were two suspicious in communication, beyond the informal recases reported, and the first one investigated proved to be a case of vericles. They have not been could make a success of farming on such lands. The Indians, however, were making the Kanawha each hour.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. rated proved to be a case of varioloid. This patient is Russell Thompson, jr., the sixyear-old child of Russell Thompson, who lives at 149 California street. This street northeast. When the smallpox inspector visited the house and put up a yellow flag the boy's father was not at home and the was unable to ascertain the occupation of Mr. Thompson. It was stated that he had worked in the government printing office, but was dismissed some months Until the father is seen the boy cannot

be removed to the hospital.

Two Suspected Cases.

Health Officer Woodward called at Mr. Thompson's house after the case had been passed upon by Inspector Walls, and he did not agree with the inspector's diagnosis He thought there was at least some doubt about the child's ailment, and other physicians will see the patient later in the af-The other suspicious case reported was or

Virginia avenue northwest between 18th and 19th streets.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORS.

Mr. McMillan Was in His Seat Today

and Was Congratulated. Senator McMillan returned to the city from Michigan on Saturday and was in the Senate today for the first time since his unanimous renomination by the repubconstitute all but one of the members of that body. He received the cordial congratulations of his colleagues on both sides of the chamber. He is one of the most popular men in the Senate, and his return for another term of six years is gladly welcomed by both republicans and democrats. The balloting in joint session of the legislature for the two Senators begins on the 16th, being preceded on the 15th by ballots in the two houses separately. In ocrat in the legislature, Senator McMillan has not thought it necessary to remain until the actual votes were cast. In the cass of Mr. Burrows it is somewhat different Having been practically elected a Senator he will not resume his seat as Representa tive, as the senatorial term to which he will be chosen ten days hence begins immediately on the receipt of his credentials who was appointed by the governor, tem-porarily, to fill the vacancy caused by the leath of Senator Stockbridge, ended with but one until Mr. Burrows and his cre-dentials arrive. It is expected that this will occur about the 21st of January, first Monday after the election, which will give ample time, probably, for the forwar ing of the credentials to this city. Burrows is still in Michigan, and will prob ably remain there until he has been for mally declared elected a Senator, and will likely reach Washington simultaneously with the official announcement of the gov-ernor. It is not expected that Mr. Patter will return to this city, as there is nothing to call him back. He will, it is understood THE SUPREME COURT.

cation-Decisions Rendered. The Supreme Court convened today after a recess of three weeks.

A decision was rendered in the case of the state of Calife nia vs. Hooper by Justice White, ir volving the constitutionality of a state law prohibiting foreign insurstate. The decision sustained this right of the state or the ground that insurance is not interstate commerce, but Justices Harlan, Brewer and Jackson dissented on the ground that the statute permitted interference with the private rights of citizens of the United States.

The court also decided in the case of C

C. Campbell vs. the city of Haverhill, appealed from the circuit court of Massachuute of limitation of the several states apment of patents, the decision being that they do so apply.

The case of the United States vs. the heirs of the late W. B. Moses, sureties on the bond of Capt. Howgate, was reopened for argument before a full bench. Senator Allen of Nebraska was among the applicants for admission to practice before the court, and he was admitted on motion of Senator Mitchell of Oregon.

# ENCOURAGING VACCINATION CLEVELAND AND HILL

View of Leading Men as to the Alleged "Reconciliation."

ABSOLUTELY NO COMPACT MADE YET

The Ice Has Been Broken and Developments Are Awaited.

HILL WANTS ACTION

The view taken by leading men in Congress of the Cleveland-Hill "reconciliation" differs materially from that current in the newspapers that are making the most of it. Among democrats gratification is expressed that the two men have exchanged formal courtesies, and future events will be watched with interest to disclose whether their "reconciliation" will ever get beyond that of cold formality.

It may be stated with positiveness that there has not as yet been any compact entered into or even understanding reached between the two men. Whether, the ice being broken, they eventually get together is a matter for future development. One of Mr. Cleveland's best friends in

Congress said today to a Star reporter: "The situation precluded the sudden accomplishment of such an understanding between Mr. Hill and the President as some of the papers assume to have been reached. They have just been brought into communication with each other, and how much further it will go no one can tell-not even Mr. Cleveland himself. It is encouraging that they should be brought together at all, but still some of us think this has happened rather late in the day to bear much consequence. A number of gentlemen, among them myself, have been trying for a year to bring about a meeting to establish annuable relations between Mr. Hill and the President, not with the view of giving the administration a new champion, but to eliminate as far as possible the element of personal resentment and personal hostility which has been associated with honest differences of opinion within the party as to policies. It has been shown from time to time that Cleveland and Hill-are not far apart in their convictions as to a number of important ques-tions, and in so far as they agree as to policy they ought not to be divided by personal considerations.

No Compact Entered Into.

"It is impossible, however, that there could have been any compact formed between the two men, either at the dinner chance for conference. They have not been tion. At the dinner there was no apportunity for a conference. Mr. Cleveland's manner with the Senator is said to have been cordial, as, of course, it would be. They talked together for a little while in the smoking room, but this conversation was not conducted apart from the other guests and in privacy. The President drew his chair over to where Mr. Hill was sitting with other guests and engaged him in consay that there was nothing private and con surrounding circumstances and the brief sion of a policy and the formation of a comtween the two men, and if there is any disposition on their part to become more intimate the way is opened for them to do so the mind of each to yield after so long reone can say except themselves, and neither gaining an ally in the Senate, but I feel sure he has given no expression to the thought and that he does not today know what Mr. Hill's course in the Senate will be if the Carlisle bill ever gets over there from the House."

Future Developments Awaited. In this statement of the case there is the force of fact, for it is well known that Hill and Cleveland were not in consultalicans of the Michigan legislature, who tion before the dinner, and that there was not sufficient opportunity for so important a matter during the entertainment. Gentlemen who were present have assured The Star reporter that the circumstances of the conversation were not such as to admit of

A great deal of interest is attached, however, to future developments. If an under-standing is reached between the two it will be through a private call by Mr. Hill upon the President in consequence of having been entertained. This event may be look-Mr. Hill believes that some measure to this session, and that it is the duty of the held this opinion for some time, and it was of this Congress in December he took up It is known that he is prepared to make a fight for action as soon as the opportunity is offered. It does not follow, however his entertainment at the White House, or the convening of the legislature, and so cord with the President's views. Mr. Hill has no close friend and confident in the Senate, and therefore his action usually misunderstood by those who have talked with him on the subject, however, he wants to make friends with the silver men, and to appear as the conservative force between the two extremes in the settlement of the financial question. It is understood that he prepared a speech on the subject some time ago, and is now engaged in

## REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

A Policeman Can Only Get \$10 and Nothing for Expenses.

that a policeman who catches a deserter from the army is entitled to the reward of \$10 provided in such cases, but that he has no claim whatever against the government for the expenses incurred by him in making the capture. The last army appropriation bill reduced the reward from \$60 to \$10. Before this bill was enacted, however, a man named Chase deserted from Madison berracks, New York, and the commanding officer issued a poster offering the \$60 re ward for the apprehension of the soldier After some time and considerable effort the chief of police of Chittenango, N. Y., discovered Chase, turned him over to the post at Fort Ontarlo, and reported that he had expended at three different times the sums of \$13, \$7.50 and \$28.50. By the time Chase was found the new law lad gone into effect, and the question was raised whether the police should be rewarded under the law in operation when the desertion occurred, or under the present law, which allowed so small a sum that it would not reimburse the chief for his outlay in behalf of the government.

volving any financial outlay.

The question was submitted to the controller of the treasury, and he decided that the policeman was entitled to the prevail-ing reward of \$10, and nothing more. This discourage policemen and others from the apprehension of deserters in all cases in-

### INDIAN AGENTS CONFER

The Meeting Today With Interior Department Officials.

An Interchange of Views Relative to the Experiences in Managing the Red Men.

A conference was held at the office of the Secretary of the Interior this afternoon between the Secretary of the Interior, Judge Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs, and the following Indian agents: Capt. Cook, Blackfeet agency, Montana; Dr. Treon, Crow Creek agency, South Dakota; Peter Couchman, Cheyenne River agency, South Dakota; Lieut. Mercer, La Ponta agency, Wisconsin; Maj. Wright, Rosebud agency; Capt. Rae, Shoshone agency; A. M. Keller, Sisseton agency, South Dakota; James McLaufflin, Standing Rock agency; J. A. Smith, Yankton, South Dakota; Maj. Allen, White Earth

agency, Minnesota.

These agents had been called to Washington to confer with Secretary Smith and Commissioner Browning as to the best means to promote the interests of the Indians, with especial reference to the Sioux ration. The conference was not called, as has been stated in some quarters, because the condition of the Indians is less satisfac-tory than heretofore. On the contrary, the commissioner of Indian affairs is authority for the statement that the condition of the present. It was thought, though, that by oringing the agents together each might profit by the experience of the other, and the department would perhaps learn more of the needs of the wards of the nation by the study of formal reports. It is the desire of the department to improve the Indians and to make them self-supporting.

Interchange of Views.

It was with these views in mind that Sec retary Smith and Commissioner Browning concluded, over one month ago, to have a conference of agents in this city. All the parties to the conference met in the office of the Secretary before noon, and it was long past 1 o'clock when the conferees adjourned. Of course, it was not expected that anything definite would be done, and this expectation was real.zed. The agents told of the hopes, ambitions, failures and successes of the red men.

Each agent told how some improvement in the condition of the Indians under his

harge might be brought about by a modification in the policy of the department. Certain policies, it was urged, should be applied to certain conditions. No one ironclad rule or policy could well be applied to all the agencies. A great deal should be left to the discretion of the agent and then great care should be taken in sewhich Mr.Hill attended at the White House or before that time. They have had no northern agencies of the Sioux were not making a success of agriculture. Nobody This branch of industry, it was should be especially fostered at those agencies. The question of schools and irriga-The question of tion was talked about. sectarian schools was not brought up. the President as soon as he names a time Other conferences will be held with the Secretary of the Interior and at the Indian

main in this city till next Monday.

Talk About the Warships California Const.

directed by their call to Washington to re

to Honolulu cannot be verified at either the State or the Navy Departments. The most authentic information on this subject obtainable at the departments named is ex actly the reverse. The story, as printed in may be assumed, however, that each was an administration paper, was to the effect influenced by a different motive. Mr. Cleve- that it had been determined to send a ship land may have been moved by the hope of to Hawaii, "not in view of any feeling that the presence of an American warship is any more essential now than it has been since the Philadelphia sailed, but because of a large rumber of vessels now lying at the Mare Island navy yard for which the department has but little actual duty. There are now six idle warships at San Francisco and vicinity, all of which were reported completely ready for sea several weeks ago. The number will be increased to eight in a short time by the addition of the big cruiser Olympia, which is to be the flagship of the station, and the Boston, of Hawaiian revolutionary fame, which has The only places on the station where there is any call whatever for a vessel at present are Hawaii and Samoa, but so far as car be learned there is no place on the station less likely to see the stars and stripes from the masthead of a warship. There are four ships on the Pacific coast rendering no service whatever that are specially adapted to the tropical waters of the Pacific islands. These are the Ranger, Mohican, Alert and Adams. So that there is no necessity for sending any of the new steel cruisers there There is a probability that one of the fleet will be sent to Peru and that the remainder will be sent away for fleet evolutions. It is intimated in one quarter that a vessel might have been sent to Hawaii ere now, but for the fear that such action might have been interpreted to mean that the administration had adopted the suggestion of Admiral Walker to that end. Now that the question is before Congress it is not thought likely that the administration will change its present naval policy toward Hawaii unless compelled to do so. REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE.

Sentiment of the Party Against Any Tariff Tinkering. There were a number of absentees from

the meeting of the Senate republican steering committee held this morning. Conse quently no direct action was taken. It sentiment of the party was against permitting any tinkering with the tariff in erder to help the administration out of the difficulties they have become embarrassed Wilson act. The position taken by the republicans is that the particular things which the democrats would not correct are but a small part of the evils of the not be mended by minor curative measmit any tinkering legislation. They hold that the democratis made their issue in support of the whole bill, for which the are in all respects responsible, and that tagonism to the whole measure.

Pensions Granted. Among the pensions granted today were

the following: District of Columbia-Vamie Gertin, Michael R. Conlin. Soldiers' Home: Martha A. Ross, Frank Watson, Soldiers' Home, and Sarah S. De Saules.

Maryland-William H. Lantz, Cumber-

and; John M. Freshure, Frederick; Benj. F. Watts, Baltimore; Catherine Mason, Valley Lee; Susan Valentine, Funkstown; Thos. J. Christopher, Baltimore; William S. Harvey, Northeast; William R. Sturthe policeman was entitled to the prevailing reward of \$10, and nothing more. This ruling will undoubtedly have a tendency to ler, Norfolk; Henry Hague, Soldiers' Home,

## FEARS OF A FLOOD

врасе.

Rapid Rise of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers.

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Saturdap's

Star contained 50 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 841 separate announce: ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

STEADY RAIN FOR TWENTY-SIX HOURS

Immense Damage Predicted by Timbermen.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK

PITTSBURG, January 7 .- There is probability of a flood at this point if the rivers continue to rise for any length of time at the present rate. There is a stage of seventeen feet in the Monongahela, and it is rising at the rate of eighteen inches per hour.

A large amount of ice is coming out of the Youghiogheny, and at McKeesport the little steamer Tillie was sunk, causing a loss of about \$2,500. The ice is also coming down the Allegheny and the coffer dam at Herrs Island is in danger of serious damage. The government is building a navigation lock at this point and should the coffer dam be broken it will not only cause considerable damage but will also retard the work on the lock.

A twenty-five-foot stage in the Ohio is expected here and river men fear that it will reach thirty feet. Twenty-five feet will flood the mills along the river and cause damage to property. Thirty feet is considered the danger line. It has been raining all night and is still raining. At Morgantown there was eighteen inches of snow when the rain started Saturday night, and it has rained steadily ever since. Several timber rafts have

A twenty-nine to thirty-foot stage is ex-The ice in the Clarion river broke at 7 m. and began pouring into the Allegheny. At points between here and the mouth of the Clarion the ice in the Allegheny is

ever since. Several timber rafts have gone down and a big boom is reported at

Grafton.

total less.

resulted.

moving, though it is only broken in places. At Oil City the river is still frozen and beyond there the ice remains firm, although a break is expected at any time. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., January 7.— Rain has fallen here steadily for the past twenty-six hours and the river is rising

At Grantsville up the Kanawha river, the water is twenty-three feet and rising. Timbermen predict immense damage. The steamer Oneida, a Kanawha river packet, was sunk here at midnight. 'The ice was sunk nere at midnight. The ice knocked a hele in her and she will be a was sunk here at midnight.

C. E. Vandevender, a timberman, says 3,000 logs are passing into the upper pool in JOHNSTOWN, Pa., January 7.—Rain fell all night and morning. By noon the Consmaugh river had reached the highest point since last spring-nine feet.

Owing to the large amount of snow on the mountains this rise is liable to continue for a week, and the citizens are preparing for the werst. Large quantities ice came down Stony creek last night and today, but no serious damage has as ye

Southern Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 7 .- Advices from southern Indiana to the News tell of disastrous floods resulting from the heavy rains of the past forty-eight hours. The farmers are suffering severely from the overflows, and more serious losses still are anticipated. At Bedford, Ind., on the Monon road, the bridge across the river has been washed away and the trains

are running via North Vernon. fersonville Madison and Indianapolis railroad, 300 feet of track has been washed away and traffic is seriously delayed from both north and south.

In Ohio.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, January 7.-The indications today are that the great flood of 1884 will be repeated. The river is rising rapidly in consequence of incessant rain for the past thirty-six hours. The ice in the Ohio river and its tributaries broke up and ran out last night. Several barges were lost. Two bridges on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling railway were washed away. Trains could not be run today and traffic on the road is completely blocked. Steamers at their moorings here were not damaged. All the snow has melted and is gone. The low lands will be flooded by tomorrow morning.

People are moving to higher grounds. At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 7 .- The unprecedented rainfall here of 3.47 inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a.m. and of 3.1 inches in the past forty-eight hours, has the effect to carry off the ice from the river without any damage whatever. Rivermen say they never saw a safer break-up. With the heavy rise reported from headquarters and from nearly all the tributaries below, the river here is expected to go above forty feet, but no disastrous

In West Virginia. WHEELING, W. Va., January 7 .- The rivers are still rising and considerable damage has already been done On the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling

flood is expected, especially as the tempera-ture is already falling and the rainfall

seems to be ended. At noon the river was

twenty-two feet, rising five inches an hour

raliroad one bridge was washed away at Bruce, and one at Wheeling Creek mines. There have been no trains north today, and the train due at Bridgeport at 1:50 p.m. has been abandoned at Ulrichsville. p.m. has been abandoned at Unicasvine. The Pan-Handle, Baltimore and Ohio and Onic river trains are all right so far.

MAY BE LYNCHED.

Capture of a Virginia Negro Charged PETERSBURG, Va., January 7 .- Robert

Ridley, the negro who killed a Mr. Williams,a well-known citizen of Sussex county, some days ago by shooting him through the heart with an old army musket, and who has been at large ever since, was arrested last night in Nottoway county by Sheriff J. S. Powell, to whom Ridley had hired himself. The murderer was brought to Petersburg this morning by Sheriff Powell and committed to jail. He acknowledges that shot his victim, but says that it was cidental. The murder occurred near accidental. Shurns mill, and, according to Ridley's statement, he went to Mr. Williams' house to see Mr. Roundtree, when he was ordered off by Mr. Williams. Ridley then went off and borrowed the musket under the pre-tense that he wanted to shoot a squirrel in the woods. After getting the musket he says, Williams attacked him with a pitchfork. Then it was he pointed the weapon at him and it was accidentally discharged. A posse of men had been searching all through the country for the murderer, who is about thirty-five years of age and weighs 160 pounds. The feeling against Ridley in Sussex county is very bitter, and it is believed that he will certainly be lynched.

Miss Stevenson's Condition the Same. ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 7.-There is no change in Miss Stevenson's condition Elizabeth City; Henry Perron, Norfolk; and has not been for three days. Dr. Battle says she had a very comfortable night.

He will be taken to Sussex Court House

this afternoon under a strong guard.